

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1881.

THE PIONEERS.

The members of the pioneer association are holding their annual meeting this year at McMenamy's. The customs of holding these meetings by the pioneers and their descendants should be kept up. As social gatherings they are exceptionally pleasant affairs. Moreover they are eminently patriotic, in that they tend to keep green the memories of the men and women who laid the foundations of our state. As a communistic Oregon derives its character from the character of those who established it, courage, faith, fortitude, generosity, and all the other qualities which make the distinctive character of a people his cars were represented by the men and women who from thirty to forty years ago established themselves on the remote frontier of the republic.

But we agree with an Ohio journal in structures on the recent proceedings of the pioneer society of that state, that there is one feature of these gatherings that needs to be reformed. The speakers almost uniformly dwell upon the "invitations," the "deaths" and the "hardships" of pioneer days. These speeches and addresses sometimes make the younger men less fondly nostalgic, and, death not reluctantly intrude, tend to create a false impression as to the material and social condition of our fathers. True, there were for very many great trials and hardships in the national march across the plains; but even that journey was to most people less formidable and difficult than many now would suppose. A great deal depends on the way we look at these things. To persons skilled in their craft and mindfull of good living it could hardly be a pleasure trip even under best conditions. But to those who never knew any life other than that of labor and hardship, with intervals maybe of real privation, the journey was terrible, not in itself.

Let us call it a "privations" trip, as compelled to buy horses, barns, stables, etc., without a cent, lumber, nails, metal, latches and hinges—in fact, wholly without much of any kind except the iron and steel used in such implements used in dressing timber. Say it was a "privations" trip to be compelled to live in tents, and to have no shelter save a simple cabin without glass windows. Admit that it was a "privations" trip to be compelled to grind or bring wheat by hand, to live continually without salt or oil, to depend for supply on evaporating sea water, or at a somewhat later time to go twenty or thirty miles to salt. What then? Our fathers and ourselves did not take these matters so seriously to heart. Our civilization did indeed face many conflicts and controversies, but that was no special privation after all, since very few of us had ever known anything better. Through our mothers and sisters we are aware that these trials like the hills of the valley, they were comfortably cool, and had no cause to be ashamed. Food in the main was ample in quantity and variety. After the Indians were subdued, many years since, our dangers were few. Except, indeed, on the outskirts of the early settlements, and bearing an occasional raid in later times, we have not had much trouble; and the sum total of these troubles and dangers has been comparatively small. Our stories and traditions about these trials are apt to run into mythological stuff, and require to be brought under the sober judgment of history, individual and collective, killed, and even families were massacred. But on the whole we had little difficulty and danger here as had been encountered in the settlement of other and older states, and perhaps less. Except on a few occasions our dangers from the Indians in early days was much less than present dangers from tramps, vagabonds and vandals. We had little or no fear of thieves or burglars. People slept soundly with unlocked and unbolted doors, and though tools and implements were scarce, costly, and difficult to procure, they left them "lying around loose," never fearing that they would be "taken, stolen and carried away" by some pretty thief. The vicious dogs of this "civilized" time are as much to be feared as all wolves, bears, panthers and caymans that lived in the days of the pioneers. True, a good deal of hard work was to be performed. It was to be regarded as a hardship, that the pioneers suffered hardships, but not to a greater extent than millions are compelled to endure to-day. They rose early in the morning, but then went to bed early at night. When tired of work, they sat down and rested whenever they chose, and they were hunting and fishing at pleasure, and with their recreations they were far more satisfied than popular with the picnics and pleasure excursions of the day.

The machine conspiracy, an extraordinary but entirely characteristic falsehood is manifested by the ring and machine managers in their assertion that May or Thompson was the author of the changes made in the city charter by the last legislature. Mayor Thompson did, recommend certain amendments to the charter. Those proposed amendments had the approval of the common council and a large number of citizens. They were embodied in a bill introduced in the house. Then the partial vote came to the front and passed their amendments to the bill. The object of those ring amendments was to prepare the way for their possession of the city government. The principal changes made in the interest of the ring will appear from the following statement:

"The original bill to set the terms of office at two years. The ring amendments extend them to three years.

The original bill did not interfere with the police commission. The ring amendments abolished the commission and placed the power in the hands of the mayor. Again, the ring amendments took all power out of the hands of the mayor and common council, made official changes or took anything still left in the power of the common council.

The original bill did not propose to abolish the office of assessor. After the year's assessment, then under way, was completed, the ring amendments abolished it at once, and the whole work of the assessment was lost.

Thus in these most essential particulars the original bill, embodying the suggestions of the committee, and approved by May or Thompson, was set aside by their ring amendments, which were conceived and enacted solely for the purpose of passing the ordinances of the city over to ring and into the hands after the next election.

That next election is how to be held. Citizens will take advantage of this to fit to fit the machine conspiracy conceived at the last session of the legislature, and how to be come enabled if the ring ticket is elected.

The aptly illustration of the folly of the New York boys in dying into a net and trapping his seat in the senate to spite the president, given in a pictorial paper, is a cartoon representing a large trap with spreading branches. Cunkling is represented with the body of a large monkey having Platt in diminutive form astride of his shoulders. The boys sit far out on a limb which hangs savagely between himself and the body of the tree. President Garfield and the members of his cabinet sit back on limb with folded arms and watch the boys at their sinful work with grave and dignified interest.

The energy and industry displayed by small politicians on the streets corners, and in barrooms about the city at this time is something wonderful. If the ring advoates of "privations" for the slaves, being pound for pound, by their deceptions and intrigues, they are easily running up a heavy bill of expenses. It is reasonable to suppose, that most of the labor is done gratis, and remuneration after payment will be on the pick of financial necessity.

"P. J." of Webster Rock, shortly informed us that all information about the lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company had been had by addressing the company's land commissioner in New Haven.

he is supposed to have been brought into Egypt, and thence into Arabia, Persia, Tartary and Greece, and finally reaching Great Britain by way of Spain and France, and perhaps later and more direct up in the return of the crusaders. It is to this day a matter of uncertainty whether the Arabian horse of modern history had its origin in Arabia or came as suggested above, from the interior of Africa; but one thing is certain, that Arabia has fixed its mark upon us all, because to this day it will never be erased. The English thoroughbred, by the agreement of all writers on the subject, carries in its veins the blood of the Arabian horse, and to such an extent as to give him his greatest and most valuable characteristics of form speed and endurance. But what was the origin or where the characteristics of the original horse of Great Britain, with which the Arabian horse was crossed to produce the English thoroughbred, is uncertain. One thing, however, we can ascertain, that the English racehorse owes much of his present value for speed and endurance to care, feeding, breeding and training for generations. This care, feeding, breeding and training of the English thoroughbred in many respects the superior of any other breed of horses in the world. He is larger and stronger and faster than his Arabian ancestor or than any horse now found in Arabia or any of the countries through which the Arabian horse is traced before his introduction into England. This has been brought about not by any superiority of the climate of England, because the climate of Arabia is certainly far more favorable than that of England for the perfect development of the horse, but rather from the greater care in keeping the blood pure in the Judæan crossing and in development of his strength by the frequent taking of that strength on the census and in the chase.

The English have done more for the improvement of all the domestic animals than any other nation, and the English thoroughbred horse is one of their greatest triumphs in this direction. It is not claimed that the thoroughbred is valuable above other breeds of horses for the ordinary uses that man wants a horse for. On the contrary, he is of comparatively little value for heavy work or any kind of animal.

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